E BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

TUESDAY, 26 DECEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9464.

ON.—The "*Carnatic*" ons, *John Brodie*, H. C. carries a Surgeon and will ry, for plans of the Cabins

MOND, BIBBY AND Co. , 1837.

NDON AND THE CAPE.— Ship *Carnatic*, of 600 E, Commander, has su- tions for passengers and she will sail about the d will call on the Coast rs, for plans of her Ca- ly to.
MOND BIBBY AND Co. 14th Dec., 1837.

CALLING AT THE APE.

NE Gapt. *G. Richard-* 650 tons burthen, will sail n January and carries a bins only disengaged, for D. AND M. PESTONJEE,— cember, 1837.

NDON AND THE CAPE. *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H.* espatched early in January; nced Surgeon. For Freight to
DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co 26th December, 1837

IVERPOOL The New ng *Barque* "*John Knox*" mander, will have quick

ply to
NCAN GIBB, AND Co. h Dec., 1837.

ANG, SINGAPORE TER TO MADRAS.— *rtfield*, 280 tons, Re- Master. Apply at the

OND BIBBY AND Co. Dec. 1837.

n Elderly European Fe- can give undeniable re- racter, to attend on or to England. For further to *Mr Beck*, Apollo

day the 26th inst. *und Co* will sell by r Rooms at 11 A. M. tgagee "*Dharamsey* of valuable Jewellery ecklaces of various s of do. Gold Bangles Bangles set with s set with Brilliants, erald, do. Ruby do,

lessrs. *Frith and Co.* f those concerned a Jewellery consisting Necklace, Ear-rings ck-chains and Brace- , and Emerald Rings, ents &c. &c.—Nesbit 1637.

d for sale at the Cou- THE INDIAN CA- ar 1838, shewing the ckoning time, among RSEES, MAHOMe- ARIANS. Also a list re allowed by Govern- , printed on Europe pa- s Two.

CALENDAR and AL- an INDIAN CALEN- ellished with a view of with the proposed alter- shed the first week in rmy, civil, and Indian rrected up to the 31st e list of Officers serv- m's Army to the 30th ole will be printed on E 6 RUPEES.—Courier er, 1837.

TICE. ERS TO THIS PAPER. ORS in consequence of lications which have been determined from the 1st x the Rate of Subscrip-

arter or 56 Rupees per

ce. whole year, half years and

FOR SALE—No. XXVIII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st October 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 26th Dec, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on the 2d January 1838, for the supply during the ensuing year of the undermentioned descriptions of stores for the use of this Department and of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessels—Distinct and seperate Tenders must be made for each description of supply.

1st. Miscellaneous articles as per list which will be shown on application at the office.

2nd. Clarified Tallow.
3rd. Firewood Baubul.
Ditto Aince.
Ditto Khair.
4th. Charcoal Baubul Large.
Ditto ditto Small.
5th Copper Annealing Tubes.

The Tender for miscellaneous supplies must specify a rate per cent above or below a list of prices which will be shown in this office at which the Contractor will undertake to supply the whole of the articles enumerated, those for the remaining articles to specify the rates at which each separate article will be supplied, and the sum of Rupees (200) must be deposited by each party whose tender is accepted for each seperate tender to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in entering into the necessary recognizances.

Any further information required may be had by application at this office.

Security will be required and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

F. MCGILLIVRAY,—*Mint Engineer.*
Bombay, Mint Engr's. Office, 19th Dec. 1837

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON. FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street.* Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

AN European is desirous of a situation as Servant to a Gentleman proceeding to England, either round the Cape or Overland. Having formerly been a Footman, he does not doubt of giving satisfaction. He would also take charge of a horse or horses to England, having a good knowledge of grooming. Terms very moderate. Application to be made to Capt. *Jacob*, or Mr. *Candy* at Magazon.—Bombay, 23d Dec. 1837.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that pursuant to the provisions of Act No. XXVII. of 1837, by which all Salt, whether the manufacture of Government or of Private Salt Pans, is relieved from any other Duty or restrictions than what are therein specified The Honorable Company's Salt Shop on the Island of Bombay, will be discontinued from the 15th instant, when the said Act comes into operation and from thenceforth it will be open to any person to deal in that article in like manner as in any other articles.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. C. BRUCE,—*Collector of Customs.*
Bombay 13th December 1837.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. G. K. Erskine, Staff, from Ootacummand.
Assist. Surgeon E. Edwards, 16th Regt. from Sion.
Suptg. Surgeon Weekes, Staff, from Guzerat.
Assist. Surgeon J. Don Acting Oenlist, from Vingorla.
Major G. Tomkyns 16th Bengal Infantry from Hyderabad
Capt. F. S. Sotheby, Bengal Artillery from Hingolee.
Lieut. A. Nash, Engineers, from Indapoor.
Ensign F. F. Bruce, Attached, 1st Grenadier Regt.
Capt. F. P. Hay, 22d M. N. I. from Kamptee.
Major G. W. Gibson, Artillery, from Cape.
Ensign D. Milne, Infantry from England.

DEPARTURE.

Ensign F. F. Bruce, Attached 1st Grenadier Regt.
Major H. Sandwith, 8th Regt. N. I. to Sattarah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Sholapoor, on Thursday, the 14th ultimo, the Lady of the Revd. I. H. Hughes, M. A. Chaplain, of that Station, of a daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22d.—Barque Betsey, T. J. Suffield, master, from Calcutta, 23d Nov. 1837.

Passengers.—C. Noyes. Esq. W. A. Forsyth, W. H. Tracey, Esq. C. S. G. M. Kornets, 3 Servants.

" 23d.—Ship Futtee Ramon, Saboo, Naiqueda, from Calcutta 7th Nov.

" 25th.—Ship Carnatic, J. Brodie, Master, from Portmouth, 11th August. Cape 27th October and Allepee, 16th instant.

See List of Passengers in the preceding column.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22d.—Ship Drongan, J. Mackenzie, master to Penang and Singapoor.
25 Convicts.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

The East India Company's Brig, Taptee, Brig of War Euphrates, and Sloop of War Clive.

STEAMER.—Atalanta.

FREE TRADERS.—Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia, Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances, Urania, James McInroy, Gilmore, Boyne, Bombay Packet, Malabar, Ganges, and Carnatic.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, Mamoody, Emily, Orleana, Sumdaay, Sultana, Anna Maria, Sophia, Hero, Bombay Castle, Edmonston, Haywood, Cuparell, Caledonia, Clarissa, and fortfield, Regia, and Betsey, and Futtee Rahmon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Mahomedee.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 26th DECEMBER, 1837

The *Carnatic*, Brodie, Master arrived yesterday morning having sailed from Portsmouth on the 11th August, from the Cape on the 27th Octr, and from Allepee the 16th Instant. The following is a list of her passengers.

Mrs. Colonel Valiant, Mrs. Burnes and 1 child, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Mylne, Mrs. Shaw and 3 children, Misses Walker, Reynolds, Voyle, Valiant, and L. Valiant, Doctor Burnes, K. H. Ensign Mylne, Ensign Dickinson, Cadet Valiant, A. Shaw Esq. C. S. L. Richardson Esq. C. S. Major Gibson, Captain Hawes, Doctor Cunningham, 6 Female, 5 Male servants, and 1 Groom in charge of Horses.

The *Buckinghamshire* from China and the *Elizabeth* from Liverpool have also arrived but as these vessels came late to their anchorage we have not yet obtained any lists of their passengers.

We have extracted from the Calcutta Courier some late intelligence from the China Market, Bengal opium in a letter of the 9th November is quoted at 635 Dollars and Malwa 475, but the latter was merely nominal. There appears to be an immense deal of competition and prices there are consequently very low. The deliveries of opium at Lintin in all October amounted to 353 Chests of Patna 8 Benares, and 53 Malwa.

Since writing the above we find the following quotations as to the prices of opium in the *Hurkaru*.

Opium Patna.....	1835	800	Chests.
	1836	800	"
	new	645 *a* 650	"
" " Benares	last year	730	"
" "	new	640 *a* 650	"
" Bombay and Malwa.....		480 *a* 475	"
Turkey.....		500	pecul.

The Governor General is not to return to Calcutta in consequence of the scarcity in the Upper Provinces, but the course of his Cortege will be changed in the direction of the Ganges.

We perceive that Major General Sleigh of the Bombay General Staff has resigned.

However reluctant the present ruler of Burmah may be to countenance any thing which would remind him of the invasion of that Kingdom by British Troops and the deplorable figure which the Burmese exhibited before a handful of our men, yet he has been compelled to succomb in some measure, though with an ill grace, to the representations of his subjects. Popular opinion has more influence than we imagined in this despotic territory and Kyoukmyoung, so lately chosen for the seat of Government, in order that the disaster of Ava might be buried in oblivion, is to be abandoned and the rule of the despot transferred to Amerapoora. Modern times, therefore, are not doomed to witness the spectacle of a capital instantly abandoned and another as speedily chosen and inhabited. Matters of this description are not so easily managed now a-days as when the proud Cyrus, with his countless myriads, could raise a city and locate a living mass of slaves in the creation of his caprice within a few hours. The whim of the barbarian having thus met with a check, we should not be surprised to hear, in a few weeks, of his having digested the misfortunes of Ava, and of his being installed in the ancient seat of royalty there, although for the moment he has adopted the medium course of establishing himself at Amerapoora. That king Tharawaddie is an ambitious man is but too apparent, and we fear he may live to occasion us some trouble, through the absurd respect which we paid to his usurpation. How very different has been our policy with respect to this man, than it would have been had he played his fantastic tricks and raised his usurping head a little more to the Westward, and yet he is in a condition to do us more injury than if he was on this side the Jumna, and it would not take any more pains to crush him than if he was so situated, unless our supineness adds physical force to his good wishes towards us. A British Lieutenant-Governor at Ava would sound so agreeably in the ears of the Celestial Emperor on his Western side that we should be glad to hear of such a nomination, were it only for the indescribable sensation which would come over the Mandarins and the Hongs.

We have looked into the proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society of the 16th of last June in which we find an account of the "Cultivated Oil and Cordage plants of the Dekhan" by Colonel Sykes. The varieties of these are numerous and as the seeds of most of them produce oils, more or less valuable, the most inferior descriptions of which would we think be a good substitute for the common whale oil which forms so large an article of home consumption, we are much surprised that they have not found their way in larger quantities to the European Market. We fear that there is not much hope of the introduction of the cultivation of them into England, as scarcely one perhaps would be able to resist or flourish in so northernly a climate, though it would confer an immense benefit if they could be brought into consumption among the poorer classes of society so scarce and dear as light and fuel are charged with the immense duties which an incumbered exchequer has compelled our legislators to impose. If success should attend the naturalization of any of them the benefit to the poorer classes would be greatly augmented, inasmuch as several of them might be used for food, if the scarcity or dearness of other provisions should render a resort to them expedient. We shall not attempt to go through the long list of these valuable productions, but we may instance "*Kurdee*" "*Carthamus Persicus*" which is cultivated we believe in considerable quantities on this side, and appears to be an excellent object of agriculture in consequence of the various uses to which it can be applied. The seeds can be used for food, the leaves for the same purpose, and the oil when fresh is good and edible and much used for burning. The oil cake is also described as highly nourishing to milch cattle and to be purchased here at [illegible] two shillings, which would allow of its importation to Europe and its consumption there for its numerous purposes at much less cost than the common oil which is now resorted to generally as food for cattle in consequence of the want of a sufficient quantity of home cultivated products. We believe indeed that a great deal of the distress which is occasionally felt in England might be obviated, if proper care was bestowed upon the introduction into the kingdom of different grains from other countries, which although they would not of course supersede the high taxed valued staple bread would yet form agreeable and useful additions to the slender stores of the poor during their long and and cheerless winters.

We shall notice one other article which common as it is seems almost a *luxury* in the Northern world; we refer to Cocoa-nut oil. This article which is sold here, as stated by Colonel Sykes, 18 lbs avordupois for 1s. 9d. is retailed in England at the enormous rate of 9 pounds for 4s. 6d. increasing therefore the cost price by 312 per cent. This too is not the cheapest market for this product, which is to be obtained at a much lower price in Ceylon, where any quantity may be procured. It is really painful to contemplate that the people of England, in the midst of such abundance, should be so grievously taxed, not for the luxuries but for the very necessaries of existence. The price however of the latter article, which no duty can occasion, evinces how largely the retailers at home trespass on the pockets of their customers.

The Honorable Mr. Ironside Member of Council goes home in the Malabar as we are informed. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of this Gentleman, who has been for some time a great sufferer in his health, will we believe be supplied by G. W. Anderson, Esq. of this service at present employed on the Law Commission at Calcutta, and who is the next Provisional Member. The arrival of this latter gentleman may be shortly expected and it is very probable that he is one of the passengers in the Thomas Grant.

The *Agra Ukhbar* contains an address from the inhabitants of that place to Sir Charles Metcalf and his reply, The latter is lengthy and touches upon subjects of much interest to the Indian community. It is sufficiently apparent now that it was the coldness of the India House which induced the resignation of this able statesman.

The 11th Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by the Earl of Cardigan, will shortly embark for Europe, having by this time we believe quitted Cawnpore for this purpose. A small proportion only of the men volunteered, 44 for the Lancers and 110 for the Dragoons; they seem indeed satisfied with their experience of the East and rejected the douceur which was offered them for their more prolonged stay. After the embarkation of the Regiment the Earl and Countess Cardigan will return to Bombay to proceed via the Red Sea to England.

MADRAS

SPECTATOR DECEMBER 13.

The system of the new Post Office Act has shewn the Government the necessity of having Deputy Post Masters at Out-stations, and it would appear that the increase of methodical business has called for one being also appointed at the Presidency. Of the necessity of the latter in *this* view we are not able to judge; but we pointed out, at the time of the passing of the Law, certain provisions respecting prosecutions for fraud, which the Post Master General could not fulfil without exposing his Office to suffer from the temporary want of his superintendence and at the same time lowering the dignity of a high and responsible situation. The labour of detail will now however be greatly removed from the Post Master General, and he will henceforward have to direct his attention more particularly to the superintendence of the higher duties of the Department such as of making its conduct proceed upon a regular and active system over the Presidency, and in devising all possible means for accelerating the tappal, whether through the means of a mounted dawk in whole or part, by striking out new lines for it to travel, or by eliciting plans for the removal of obstructions in its route.

The Deputy Postmastership at Madras we understand has been conferred on Mr. Mc-KENNIE, who we have no doubt will do it justice, as in all his employs he has shewn himself a zealous, assiduous and willing public servant.

CALCUTTA.

ORIENTAL OBSERVER.—DECEMBER, 9.

THE EDITORSHIP OF THE COURIER—THE DRAWBACKS OF PUBLICITY.—We learn from our daily contemporaries that Mr. F. Osborne, the Barrister, is the successful candidate for the Editorship of the *Calcutta Courier*, which is on the eve of being vacated by Mr. G. Prinsep. We regard the appointment with reputation which the paper in question has enjoyed in public estimation for a considerable number of years. It is also good policy on occasions of this nature to make choice of known public writers apart from considerations of influence or interest which not unfrequently overweigh more sterling qualities. For ourselves, we can say, from a tolerably long experience, that there is no occupation which requires so much unwearied attention, patience and discrimination as that of the Editor of a public journal; and that no amount of remuneration can compensate for the fatigue, anxiety, and mental excitement which a faithful discharge of his duty to the public, will inevitably entail on the party who is so ambitious as to tempt the thorny paths of political literature.

BENGAL HURKARU.—DECEMBER 11.

We learn that the *Experiment* steamer which is now coming down with the Bishop, is to be despatched to Arracan on her arrival at Calcutta, also that Government have sanctioned the building of two war boats carrying two traversing 32 pounder carronades capable of conveying troops, baggage, stores, &c.

We call attention to an article we have extracted from the *Bengal Herald* on diplomatic arrangements for continuing our relations with Ava. In the tone of that article and in the spirit of the quotations from Mackintosh and Warren Hastings, we entirely concur. No Government in the world is so ill-able to afford submission to slight, much less insult, as the Government of British India; and most sincerely do we hope that the Burmese Usurper will be taught a lesson ere long, not only for his own sake, but "*pour encourager les autres.*"

We omitted on Saturday to notice a very gratifying fact which had been brought to our notice, and which we find was adverted to by the *Herald*, from whose [illegible]

"It is with much satisfaction we learn that Lord Auckland, upon being applied to, to add his name to the list of conditional shares of the Steam Association, intimated to the Chairman of the Committee, that although he could not take shares in any speculation the profit or loss upon which might be affected by the measures of Government, and should prefer any other method by which, without appearing to underrate the value of a well regulated and well provided communication by Bombay, he might mark the warm interest which he takes in the promotion of the proposed company, and any willingness by such exertions as his Lordship can make, and by such influence as he can usefully and properly command to promote its success.

"His Lordship, we also learn, expressed himself to be not without hope that the first trial of this experiment may at no distant period be permitted to the Government, but that he was satisfied that the object would be best and permanently accomplished by an extensive and well directed union of private enterprise and capital, and it is not to be doubted that, within reasonable limits the favour and encouragement of all authorities both here and at home will be given to an undertaking promising advantages so entirely without measure."

This is every satisfactory, and if the Bombay paper, say true, that two war Steamers of 1100 tons burthen each are coming out, one of which may be expected to be employed in experimenting a voyage from Calcutta to Suez, during the S. W. Monsoon, the cause of Steam on the comprehensive principle may well be deemed to be "looking up."

CALCUTTA COURIER.—December 11.

Since the news of the *Atalanta's* return we have been daily expecting the announcement of a date fixed for despatching another steam-mail this month. Bombay is understood to have the initiative in these arrangements, and our Post Office waits for information from that side as hitherto. What then can be the cause of the delay? not any uncertainty about the *Berenice*, for she has been repaired and has since tried her engines and been positively timed to shart at 3 P. M. of the 30th ultimo. As far as she is concerned, therefore, there can be no motive for delaying the next despatch, but rather a motive for accelerating it *in case* she should be disabled again on the outward or return trip. Can it be that our friends of the West more belligerent than ourselves, see so near a prospect of a Burmese War, that they have resolved to keep one Steamer in port to be available at a moment's notice? It is said the *Hugh Lindsay* carried home despatches portentous of alarm from that Government, without the despatches from Bengal which represented the true state of things. But assuming as we do that the Napoleon policy is not the policy of the Indian Government in the present discussions with Ava, and that Tharawaddie will be allowed to vapor away as much as the Emperor of China so long as he do not actually molest our persons, properties, or territories, we must suppose the *Atalanta* both available and destined for another trip to Suez this month in order to keep up the monthly communication from Bombay to which the Court of Directors are now pledged, and it is even already late to give the necessary notice.

THE ENGLISHMAN.—December 11.

The Ernaad.—We hear that the cabins of the *Ernaad*, which vessel sails to Cossier the first week in January, are nearly all engaged General Ventura and Lieut. Arthur Conolly have determined to proceed to Europe by the overland route, and we may hope to be favored with the journals of some of the gentlemen who travel through Italy and France, for the benefit of those who may hereafter take the same route to England.

The *Ernaad* will be floated out of the Howrah dock this day, with part of her cargo on board, so that she will sail for Cossier positively to the time stated above; she has been new coppered and put into perfect repair, and her cabins are roomy and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of passengers. So ne of the vacant cabins are priced as low as 700 rupees, and as every expence from Cossier to Alexandria would not exceed 100 rupees, and the price of a first class passage in the French steamers starting three times a month to Naples is only 150 rupees, or £15 10s, or to Marseilles 200 rupees or £21, whence £15 and £10 will cover the expence of travelling to England via Paris, it will be seen that for the sum of 1,100 rupees, a person may visit Egypt, Italy and France, and reach England without being subject to the monotony and incoveniences attending a passage of 4 or 5 months, encountering the rough and boisterous weather experienced in rounding the Cape, in the Bay of Biscay, and in the chops of the British channel. The *Ernaad* sailing before the 5th of January will have the advantage of fair wind and weather, and may calculate on reaching Cossier by the 15th or 20th of February. Five days are only required for crossing the desert to Carnac or Luxor at Thebes, ten days for dropping down the Nile to Cairo and Alexandria, whence the steamer takes 8 days to Naples or 10 days to Marseilles; at either which places the quarantine is less than at Malta, being only 10 or 12 days and during which time parties are not subjected to further inconvenience than such detention.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—Dec. 12.

We understand that Major General Sleigh, of the Bombay General Staff, has resigned his appointment and proceeds to England via the Red Sea in January.

The *Lady Clifford* from Rangoon has brought us letters from a correspondent of the 1st instant, from which we gather the following intelligence.

Tharrawaddie has at length apparently yielded to the solicitations of his own family as well as of the whole of his Court, and consented to leave Khoukmoung, which has also proved very unhealthy,—and he proposes, we understand, to come down the country again, not to Ava, but to Ummerapura, his grand father's city, which he now talks of repairing and making his future capital.

Sensible also, it would appear, that a large majority of the people are dissatisfied with his proceedings, he has issued a proclamation explaining, without reference however to the solemn oath which he took, or to the rights of his nephew, that he has assumed the sovereignty in consequence of the indisposition of his brother. On first seizing the throne, we understand, he issued a similar proclamation at Ava, and in which he untruly declared, that his brother had voluntarily transferred the sovereignty to him. The brother, all accounts say, is now in a better state of mind and body than what he had been for several years past; and even if he really were unfit to govern, his son, according to Burmese law and custom, was the proper person, and not the brother, to relieve him. Tharrawaddie's proclamation however shows something like respect for the opinions of the people, and by such acts as well as by the declarations, which he is said to have made, that he will levy no revenue for the present, having collected an abundance of treasure from all the servants of the late Government, he will not be long, we presume, in reconciling the inhabitants in general to his administration. As soon as he has accomplished this object, our Government, we may venture to predict, will discover its want of judgment and foresight in having allowed a chief of such a character to establish himself in a great empire in our neighbourhood, when it might have been prevented with very little trouble and expense.

We should like to have heard that Tharawaddie's officers continued uneasy at the reports taken to them of our military movements and hostile preparations, because we believe that such uneasiness would be the most likely cause of keeping them quiet and respectful as far as our Government is concerned, but we regret to learn, that some traders both at Rangoon and Ava have been very active in removing all uneasiness from the minds of Tharawaddie's officers, and assuring them that the Governor General has no intention or desire of resenting their Master's insulting language or meddling with him.

Tharrawaddie has also sent down a proclamation to Martaban directly opposite to our station of Moulmein, inviting back to Pegu all the 15,000 or 20,000 Talains who emigrated into our Provinces during the last 10 or 11 years, promising to restore to them their houses, lands and other property, and engaging that they shall be released from all their former debts and free from taxation, and that they shall receive other immunities and honors. This is a good specimen of Tharawaddie's restless and meddling disposition.

Mofussil letters inform us, that the orders have been issued for the departure of Her Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons from Cawnpore. The left wing of the regiment under the command of Major Jenkins were to embark on board their boats and start on the 4th instant. The officers who accompany this wing are Captains Roebuck, Reynolds, Tuckett, Lieutenants Parker, Forest, Cathrey, Cornet Forest, Dr. Hutchinson. The right wing will embark on or about the 15th instant, under the command of Major Rotton. The Officers with this wing are; Major White, Captain Bembrick, Lieutenant French, Cornet Reynolds, Lieutenant and Adjutant Ready, Quarter Master Betson, Dr. Sandham. The volunteering went off but badly, the men exercising a fixed determination not to remain in the country, and very few of the young men and recruits taking the bounty. The number of volunteers are about 44 for the Lancers and 110 for the 3rd Dragoons. The present strength of the Regiment is about 360 men. This, together with a hundred recruits said to be awaiting the arrival of the corps in England, will make the 11th one hundred and fifty beyond the English establishment, and as they have a great number of old soldiers, will cause an expense to the Home Government of 3,500 or 4,000 a year for pensions. The Sergeant Major (for we understand such is the soubriquet the men have given Lord Brudenell —now Earl Cardigan) does not accompany the corps on the river, but makes a tour to Agra, Delhi and Meerut, rejoining in Calcutta. The *on dit* is, the corps has *improved* considerably under his Lordship's command, there not having been more than a hundred defaulters eight or ten courts-martial and one man flogged in the one month during which he commanded. When persons of his Lordship's rank pay for their whistles, it would be hard indeed if they were not allowed to play upon them. The horses were handed over to the Commissariat on the 1st instant although there are seven Officers—(Three Captains and four Subalterns) of the 3rd Dragoons, at Cawnpore, who ought to have had charge. The United strength of the 16th Lancers and 3rd Dragoons are now scarcely above 800 in rank and file, their proper establishment being 1400,—it was hoped that not more than a hundred men of the eleventh would have returned to Europe, but the conciliating measure of the Commander-in-Chief in sending them off from Meerut last cold season, (thereby sacrificing all their property) the number of deaths in the last hot weather, and a more recent plague have operated in making the men reject all idea of continuing in India. The eleventh Dragoons, from all we can hear on the subject, return to England in a most efficient state, and better adapted for foreign service than many of the home corps—in fact we understand that most of the Dragoon corps now in England, are chiefly made up of dolls on a larger scale for the especial amusement of Aristocratic baby Lieut. Cols., who, like the smaller babies, pass their time in dressing and undressing them, or playing at soldiers.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Dec 12.

A drizzling rain all day has prevented the Semaphore from working But the Kedgeree Dawk has announced the *Lord Hungerford* and *Cornwall*, both from London, the latter having touched at the Cape; with the following passengers:

Per *Cornwall*, from London:—Mrs. Golding; Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Richy and Child; Mrs. Bell and Child; Miss Stride;——Triell, Esq. Oude Envoy; Lieutenant Grant, B. N. I.; Lieut. Ramsay, B. N. I.; Dr. Turnbull, B. Medical Service; L. A. Ricoy, Esq; Mons. Theroulde; Mr. Tame, Cadet; Mr. Burkingyoung; Mr. Dick; Mr. McFarlane. *From the Cape*:——Golding, Esq. B. C. Service; Mrs. King; Lieut. Col. King, B. S. Cavalry; Miss Nash; Miss A. Nash; Major D. Anderson. D. A. Adjt. Genl.; Capt. Baker, Lt. Cavalry; Dr. Muston, B, M. Service, and Mr. Bell, Cadet.

Per *Lord Hungerford*, from London:—Hon'ble Mrs. Dalzel; Mrs. Pennington; Mrs. Currie; Mrs. Lushington; Mrs. Burnett; Mrs. Butter; Misses Turnbull, Shakespear, Nepean, McLeod, C. McLeod, Patton, Bowen, McKenzie, and A. McKenzie; Messrs. Currie. Lushington, Unwin and Dalrymple, B. C. N.; Captain Houghton, B. N. I.; Mr. McKenzie, and two Misses Currie.

On December 2d, the *Cornwall* spoke H. M. Brig *Pelorus* in lat 5° 58' North and 92° 16' East.

Letters from Allahabad, dated the 4th instant, mention that it was his Lordship's intention to proceed on to Cawnpore immediately, and wait there till the 29th or 30th of this month, where his Lordship hoped to be joined by Prince Henry. There is no truth in the rumor of the Governor General's intention to return to Calcutta, in consequence of the parched state of the country; but that circumstance, we understand, has led to a change in the direction of his route to the line of the Ganges, it being considered impossible to procure forage on the road to Agra.

The Court of Directors have signified their approval of the Black Act (as it is now the custom to call it) in the most laconic terms, so laconic as to make our Indian legislature almost blush for their prolixity. "We approve and confirm Act XI. of 1836."

Dr. Mercer has been chosen by the Dacca Division as their representative in the Orphan Management. This Division has been many months without a representative. We are not yet informed whether Dr. Mercer has accepted the office.

Dr. Vos, one of the contemporary Honorary Managers, has been elected for the Benares Division, in succession to Dr. Corbyn, but has declined on the score of his professional avocations.

The *Sullimany* having made a very quick passage from China, has brought us Canton papers to the 7th and Singapore journals to the 23d ultimo. The *Red Rover* was the last arrival at Lintin from Bengal. The *Sylph* had not made her appearance whom the *Sullimany* sailed.

A Canton letter, of the 9th November, quotes the price of Bengal Opium 695 Dollars and Malwa 475, but nominal—"There is nothing doing in Opium here, and on the Coast the number of vessels has so increased the competition as to bring down prices very low, while the demand is very slack." The Company 's Finance Agents are reported to have a million and a half Dollars in their Treasury, and as they had suspended further drafts on Bengal for the present, the Exchange on Calcutta had

Bills on London was 4*s.* 7*d.* *a* 4*s.* 8*d* per Dollar, at which rate a few bills on Baring had been negociated. With this exception, it is added, there was nothing doing, and not a single ship loading for England. The *Lord Aukland* had sailed for Calcutta before the *Sullimany*.

The Opium deliveries at Lintin in all October amounted to 353 chests of Patna, 8 Benares and 523 Malwa, together 884 chests, making a total of 14,020 since the 1st of April, and leaving a stock on hand of 7228 chests, of which 1644 are Bengal and 5582 Malwa.

The Singapore papers announce the arrival of H. M. Sloop *Victor* from Sydney 12th September, on which station she was relieved by the *Conway*.

The *Bengal Packet* and *Premier* had arrived at Singapore from Calcutta, the former on the 8th the latter on the 18th.

DELHI GAZETTE.—Dec. 13.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with a portion of his family and Staff, went on Wednesday last to see the Cootub, and returned to Delhi early on Thursday morning.

On Friday evening Sir Henry Fane received one of the sons of the present King of Delhi, & a deputation from the Palace: a salute was fired on the approach and departure of the young Prince; a guard of honor, composed of three Companies of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, were in attendance: the Prince was received with all due honor and courtesy, but the interview did not last long, nor did it appear to be particularly interesting.

On Saturday morning His Excellency was presented to His Majesty when the following arrangemens were made to add pomp and dignity to the occasion.

After the preliminaries were arranged Captain Phillips introdnced His Excellency to the King of Delhi, who was seated on the imitation of the once celebrated "Tukt-i-Taoos." or Peacock Throne, in the centre of the Dewan-i-Khass, or Hall of private audience. The Hall is built of white marble, the walls and pillars inlaid with imitations of precious stones; the originals having been abstracted by the Mahrattas, when they unceremoniously possessed themselves of all belonging to the Great Mogul, that they could possibly lay hands on,

On being presented, Sir Henry Fane offered his Nuzzur, with which His Majesty seemed especially delighted. After the usual complimentary enquiries on the part of Sir Henry Fane, and the polite replies and similar interrogatories from His Majesty, the Earl of Cardigan and Officers of the Staff wee respectively introduced, and each presented a Nuzzur.

Subsequent to the presentation, His Majesty placed a Cap, made of tissue, &c. on the Commander-in-Chief's head, who then retired to be robed,

His Excellency was much amused at the apparel offered to to him but submitted himself good humouredly to the tender mercies of the "Master of the Robes;" the dress was made of silver tissue, over which a jacket of yellow, kumkhab, was placed. After being thus eccentrically attired, His Excellency returned to the royal presence, when His Majesty fastened on a jewelled feather to the cap a sword belt to which a sword was attached and the shield.

A Herald proclaimed the different titles and presents bestowed on His Excellency, each proclamation ending with "*Juhanpunah—Padshah, Sulamut,*" which words were delivered "*ore rotundo.*"

The Visitors and Staff now made their appearance dressed "*a la mode de la Cour du Delhi.*"?

There was evidently an effort to suppress laughter when all appeared in such fanciful costumes: which seemmed to be as much ont of place as the masquerades on board of the Terror in the Frozen Seas—etiquette and and courtesy however triumphed and the Noble Chief, and all his staff, by their personal bearing, prevented the scene being altogether ridiculous—it was a general remark, that, notwithstanding the absurd and incongruous costume, (for the native dress was put over his uniform.) Sir Henry Fane looked and played the "*role*" of Chief to perfection.

We could not help making a comparison between the English party, and that which surrounded the once mighty Throne of the Sovereign of India, and reflecting how complete a revolution had taken place since, hardly two centuries ago, a petition was humbly offered before that same throne, asking permission to establish an English commercial factory on a far distant Sea Coast.

Strange and mysterious are the changes which take place in this transitory world, but history in her extensive volume has no page, which details a more complete "*boulversement,*" than that, which records the events, that have taken place in India, during the last century, or rather fifty or sixty years; and although it is our constant, and anxious duty to assist in accelerating the march of improvement, we cannot but acknowledge, that we are more astonished at what has actually been accomplished, than that so much should still remain to be done, before India assumes the position, she ought to hold in the scale of nations.

The Commander in-Chief left this station, on Monday morning bearing with him the sincere good wishes of the Delhi Brigade: for, if we are compelled to allow, that previous to his arrival, there was a prejudice against him we are equally bound in truth to say, that, that prejudice was entirely dissipated during his stay here,—we never had a doubt of what Sir Henry Fane's opinion of the Delhi force would be consequently we are truly glad to find, that we were not mistaken, it was not an easy task to praise 4 Regiments in such a manner as not to leave grounds for jealousy; but we are happy to say His Excellency fully succeeded, and we are convinced, each Regiment imagines that *it* is *the* one, which holds the highest place in the Commander-in-Chief's estimation; this feeling will produce a salutary emulation, but from the cordiality of the officers of the Brigade, each towards the other, it will never descend to a petty jealousy.

We can only add, that if His Excellency gathers golden opinions elsewhere, as he has done at Delhi, the clouds of prejudice which have been raised against him by some evil disposed persons will be dispersed; and, if he continues to act towards the Bengal Army in the same manner, as circumstances which have very lately come to our knowldge prove that he hitherto *has* doue, he will soon become deservedly popular.

That we may not be accused of speaking partially, we confidently appeal to all at Delhi whether we have not fairly and honestly recorded the general opinion.

We shall conclude with a remark made by the Commander-in-Chief "Brigadier Fast may well be proud of the force under his command."

The Earl and Countess of Cardigan left Delhi for Agra on the 11th by Dak; they intend to visit the Taj, and rejoin the Head Quarters Camp at Kurnaul, after which they will return via Meerut, by Dak to Allahabad thence by the steamer to Calcutta and after witnessing the embarkation of Her Majesty 11th Dragoons they proceed via the Red Sea to England.

AGRA UKHBAR.—December 14.

Sir Charles defers we hear his departure until Monday.

The Earl and Countess of Cardigan, arrived during the week.

The Governor General does not go to Lucknow, but has deputed Mr. Secretary Macnaghten to proceed

contingent. The pith of the [illegible] settled, by the King having [illegible] lakh of Rupees to the Compa[illegible] troops.

It is with much regret we [illegible] a long and distinguished life; [illegible] Serampore who must ever be [illegible] friends and benefactors of Indi[illegible] ore on the 5th inst. full of year[illegible]

EUROP[illegible] IN[illegible]

TIMES.—[illegible]

The threatened removal of [illegible] commission of the peace, and [illegible] pu.y lieutenancy of his county, [illegible] be ascribed no otherwise than as [illegible] of the executive power, for the [illegible] feelings. and for the furtherance [illegible] such transactions should find rea[illegible] tion of the press is natural, in so[illegible] —the whole system of Irish p[illegible] arguments by which it is uphe[illegible] one calculated to fill with sham[illegible] those unwise observers of publi[illegible] that baseness in a government lea[illegible] to all that is most calamitous an[illegible] of tyranny, however, in the M[illegible] something more than those char[illegible] mon to most low-minded politi[illegible] be regarded as a purely superfl[illegible] worthy motive. It operates mo[illegible] some additional light upon the t[illegible] government, as administered by[illegible] Morpeth. It is a multifarious blo[illegible] the resident aristocracy and the P[illegible] land—against the predominant, th[illegible] *the north*, where England has [illegible] Popery weakest—against the ma[illegible] tants to protect themselves from t[illegible] guinary schemes of traitors, and a[illegible] of British subjects, the freedom of [illegible] action, where it is not prohibited b[illegible] violated by Colonel Verner when [illegible] his guests to drink, the memory [illegible] Diamond?" We say nothing no[illegible] racter of the occasion on which the[illegible] put aside for the moment the obvi[illegible] which he had hired was his o[illegible] covered with eatables and win[illegible] for, was his own table; that the[illegible] Colonel Verner, by invitation, w[illegible] that whatever passed within tho[illegible] friends, and under the usual saf[illegible] that, if repeated out of doors, it[illegible] account from any other repetiti[illegible] social intercourse, and that an[illegible] not being one of the compa[illegible] the giver of the feast upon [illegible] *pretended were of a treasona[illegible]* with regard to which such offic[illegible] his curiosity respected, deserv[illegible] sive inquisitor, and as a most [illegible] the free agency of his indepe[illegible] set all that aside, and limit ou[illegible] crime did Colonel Verner c[illegible] peace, the law of the land, the[illegible] subject, by giving as a toast, h[illegible] lic one of Conservative electo[illegible] tickets—"Here's a memory fo[illegible] forefathers—the 'Battle of the[illegible] the battle of the "Diamond?"[illegible] Protestants, attacked by Popish [illegible] England, were forced to defend[illegible] shed the blood of rebels. W[illegible] the spirit by which these P[illegible] which any but a traitor to th[illegible] discountenance, or any pu[illegible] steeped in sympathy with re[illegible] pish tyrant to put down? [illegible] Mulgrave so far insult the [illegible] that the Protestants who fo[illegible] mond" ought to have bee[illegible] Suppose that an old brothe[illegible] a magistrate, had toasted t[illegible] would Lord Mulgrave (wha[illegible] sume to visit such a magis[illegible] and to strike his name out o[illegible] The respective parties were [illegible] Vinegar-hill as at the Diam[illegible] Papists on the other—loy[illegible] other rebels. Suppose that [illegible] on in Ireland, one of the co[illegible] peace, were, in full accorda[illegible] behalf of which, though at d[illegible] Vinegar-hill, of the Diamond[illegible] fought, for which Derry had [illegible] tyrant and bigot James been d[illegible] crowned King of England, a[illegible] the posterity of Sophia—supp[illegible] were to give as a toast, "the [illegible] may they never forget the pri[illegible] the throne"—would Lord M[illegible] *name* of such a magistrate fro[illegible] in, then, lies the difference? [illegible] and of Vinegar-hill, the succe[illegible] wick, the revolution of 1688, [illegible] than illustrations of the same[illegible] compelled the Battle of the [illegible] from the muzzle of the musket[illegible] liament, of that precise fee[illegible] Colonel Verner (or of some [illegible] utterance when he toasted "[illegible] mond,"—viz., the substitut[illegible] Popery as the ruling power o[illegible] dependent realms, establishing [illegible] in England itself, and of the s[illegible] and Protestant England over th[illegible] Ireland—that free spirit in all[illegible] civil, taking the place of a mur[illegible] an intolerant and overbearing[illegible] movement of a fierce, barbarou[illegible] —priesthood which bends eve[illegible] turns every transaction of life[illegible] especial purposes—weaves its [illegible] every habitation throughout the [illegible] are accessible to the poison of[illegible] forces its pestilential way thro[illegible] truth, conscience, humanity, [illegible] say, Lord Mulgrave dare to issu[illegible] Lord Morpeth, or the latter lord[illegible] folly smacking of half repressed[illegible] obey them by writing a latter to ar[illegible] "the principles which placed the [illegible] the throne," announcing to him t[illegible] should cease henceforth to be a [illegible] he durst not. We add also, tha[illegible] can gravely rebuke a Protestant [illegible] rating" by his words at a Protesta[illegible] between Protestants and Papis[illegible] hypocrite or an enormous fool[illegible] is it physically possible that su[illegible] forgotten? [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

sities arising out of nightly, daily, and ill perpetrated by Popish miscreants sion, under the influence of the same ed *their* ferocious conduct at all peri- al "feud," which has shown itself ever nst Popery were first relaxed and power grateful and irreconcilable foes of En- peth shuts, not his eyes, but his mouth, the "feuds" on the part of turbulent ery is not merely unappeased, but ma- nt in a more deadly shape than ever ists having "no confidence in the ad- tice by Colonel Verner, owing to the by that gentleman of the part taken by battle of the Diamonds." What confi- yal Protestants feel in the administrati- , where the fountain-head of justice d, namely, at the seat of government, utter disregard of all decency, to say lity," in the appointments by the same he Irish magistracy? If the removal for an avowal of his eagerness to sup- s in Church and State, be essential to in public justice, is the confidence of same public justice to be obtained by istant-barristers from among the *known l association* the bond of whose confede- dge for the overthrow of Church & State? ers of the rebel union in Dublin were s bearing directly upon the administra- ween Protestant and Papist, their con- lawless body being matter of public 'igot was a member of the rebel associ- for the plain purpose of open resistance he or was he not selected subsequently, ember of that black conspiracy, *confiden-* ds Mulgrave and Morpeth on questions duct of the magistracy and the feuds of is impartiality for you! Who, is Mr. Cassidy is an inhabitant of the Queen's gitator and disturber of the people, a the Protestant Church, a man who stub- is long arrear of tithe to the clergyman, to Dublin, deposited it on the table of on, as part of a fund for promoting the bellions body. Mr. Cassidy had been rd Lieutenant of the Queen's County to administor equal justice, and could his way to the magisterial bench. He, ady done enough to recommend him is living warfare against the Protestant tural passport to that dignity from which recollected devotion to the Protestant deemed sufficient cause for degrading n, and Mr. Cassidy, in the name and bel interest, of which Lord Mulgrave t the accredited agent, was made a e! There, once more, is impartia- re is the indefeasible title of the Mel- o the confidence of the Protestant to the favour of that Princess who virtue of her good faith towards the shed Church. But these gentlemen ave done with them. They have hither- isguise, under false names, and usurped e flag is that which alone, befits and r vocation. Their city, is "justice;" nder, abjuring every former profes- ld themselves for daily pay. They overnment and the rights of the cor- n adventure whom they abhor, and s, after having grossly vilified, them. 's hired mercenaries, and are scourged ly as a corps of Westminster Grena- g even pluck to complain. But the have not looked on for nothing. They is not what it pretends to be—that just what it was towards the close of ry—a conflict for power between the and that base mixture of superstiti- ay, for attempting which James II. ngland. There is no great difficulty th the single exception of a banished will now be the same.

AGE.—Oct. 1.

ngst quidnuncs now is "Will Lord 'arliament as a Minister?" *Malgre* Ministerial journal, we have reason to shtp will. The sessional compact with yet, as Shiel said, made *compact* al- ssell swear they have bid as high as at is of greater importance, their *pla-* Palmerston is playing his last despe- will meet with the same success that his diplomacy, he must "cut out." *iter in modo* previous to the elections, e while they were in progress, having e universal and disheartening decline it by no means improbable that the bite by the 15th November, especially friend of his Lordship has not very That unless the Conservatives are ss can be done; another do nothing d the game must be up." But the e fact, that a certain personage is to be wheedled into the ways and *soidisant* statesmen; another fact is, t conceal the *rebel Ribbonism* exis-

---

NITED STATES.

VITH ENGLAND.—The amount of pro- from Great Britain is stated at about *ew York Gazette* gives the following e whole debt. The article is headed Short," and thus it states the balance —"For goods imported to the date, ; for the Indian trade, 3,000,000; In the next two months, it says, will , 1,000,000 [illegible]y goods returned, dye-woods, etc 1,500,000; specie, bts, 3,000,000; total, 1,000,000." returned goods and the bad debts, the ohn Bull must bear his share of the than right he should."

N'S LETTERS (from the Philadelphia e *Chronicle*, dated from that city, Aug. ensation had been produced in the a letter recently written by General Hermitage, and published in the *Globe*. ex-President denounces, in no mea- "pet banks," in which, according to s and memorable veto, the govern- deposited, instead of in the vaults tates' Bank. Strange this! For it ered that the general called those nto existence; and if they have been reachery and perfidy" he charges upon the crime and folly of the system due? or—to the individual who, despite the of the wisest merchats, potiticians,

its stead, not one of which could pay in specie when put to the test. The government's, or rather the people's money, is in their vaults—buried! perhaps for ever. A question may be fairly asked—Where are the millions of gold and siver proved by the public returns to have been in the vauls of these banks in January last? Where are they now? And echo answers—where? That part of the letter which refers to Biddle and Barings is sheer nonsense. What motive can the deposit banks have in gratifying Biddle and the Barings? None on earth. On the contrary the interests of the United States Bank are decidedly conflicting with their own. When they suspended they asked not about Biddle and the Barings—they knew nothing commercially of such persons—but they knew that they had not gold and silver enough to meet the demands made upon them, and, therefore, they stopped. James Gordon Bennett, a vigorous writer on the currency, states that "if the policy of the government should be carried out, and whole circulation reduced *per saltum* to a metalic standard, it is probable the currency would fall to 60,000,000 dollars in gold and silver alone (no paper, 'no credits,' as General Jackson says), being a reduction of 70 per cent. on the whole currency during the period of a year. This would give us—

	DOLLARS.
Aggregate property of the Union for 1836	6,000,000
Deduct 70 per cent. — — —	4,200,000
Remaing aggregate property for 1837...	1,800,000

By this remarkable process of altering the whole currency the destruction of values in ten months would be over four thousand millions of dollars."—The government scheme of a specie currency is absurd. General Jackson's favourite that the commerce of the Union could no more be carried on with gold and silver alone than steam-engines could be moved in all their power by the mere exhalations of the morning dew. His denunciation of the "commercial community," as being "devoid of patriotism," has raised a perfect flame amongst the merchants against the principles and motives of the "Jackson policy," which the present President is expected, by his partisans, to perpetuate. It is, indeed, an abominable insinuation—for both during the last war and since, no men contributed more freely, nor exhibited greater patriotism, than the merchants of the United States. The very revenues of the Government are chiefly derived through the means of the merchants even at this day. And as for the "working class," upon which he so emphatically dwells, I would ask, in this utilitarian country who—are they? Why, the fathers, sons, and brothers of the merchants and bankers. And the merchants and bankers are one and all sprung from the working class. There is, perhaps, no country in the world where industry so speedily acquires affluence as in America; but not more than one-half even of the native industry of the nation could have been employed had it not been for the vast sums provided and the mighty projects set on foot by the merchants and bankers. The two classes stand relatively in the position of the belly and the members in the Roman fable, essentially dependent each upon the other. Any attempt, therefore, to array them against each other, or to excite the passions of the operatives in endeavouring to enlist their support, is not only impolitic but wicked. It tends to disrupt and convulse the elements of society. General Jackson's letters being the "lions" of the day, on this side the water, and of course the points of attack by the Whig party, I have sent them to you with this long commentary upon the subject. I trust, however, it will not be altogether uninteresting, if only for the advantage of unfolding to English readers the opinions of the two great political parties of America on the important question which now so deeply engages their attention. The general will give his opinion, although in retirement; but it requiras little observation to be enabled to int[illegible] that there is certainly a strong motive for these le[illegible] General Jackson is still the head, the idol of t[illegible]tra-democratic party. Van Buren ascended the Presidential throne on the shoulders of that party, and is, therefore, bound to carry out their principles. Accordingly we find the *Globe* advocating the scheme of a treasury bank, which it throws out as a hint for the action of Congress—Now, as the *Globe* is the government organ, there can be no doubt but the project is sanctioned by government, and will be brought forward under its auspices. This scheme is opposed by the Whig party, which comprehends most of the merchants, bankers, and wealth of the Republic chiefly on the ground that it would place not only the ground that it would place not only the power but the purse of the people entirely under the control of the Executive, and allow them to expand or contract the currency exactly as they please, after the danger of so entrusting such pecuniary power has been so amply proved by recent events. One effect of the first dawnings of the scheme, through the columns of the *Globe*, has been to lower the price of United States Bank Stock.

BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—This undertaking was opened at the end of July, when the event was celebrated by a grand dinner. In reply to a toast from the President of the Company, acknowledging their obligations to the Bank of the United States for the means of completing the work, and opportunity of meeting together on the occasion Mr. Biddle, after a brief allusion to the efforts of the Bank to merit public confidence. said:—I remember when, twenty years ago, a fellow-citizen, so much before his age as to be deemed a wild enthusiast—and yet a man whose name it would be unjust to omit of all occasions like this—I remembered when he had the boldness to predict that the day would come when we could have Washington in the morning, breakfast in Baltimore, dine in Philadelphia, and sleep in New York. You are on the eve of realizing that dream, and in the next step of improvement, which cannot be long delayed, when we shall eat in cars, as we now do in steam-boats, you will soon out-strip the imagination of that far-seeing man, Oliver Evans. But no imagination can yet foresee all the advantages, commercial, social, and political, which these improvements, are destined to produce. I say emphatically political, for it should never be forgotten, and cannot be too often repeated, that the greatest benefit they confer is, that they render the union of these States not only more easily preserved, but more worthy of preservation. The completion of this very work will bring into immediate contact in a few hours no less than five States of the Union. Already are the three commonwealths of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, more closely linked by it. We of Pennsylvania—if one of the humblest of her sons may presume to speak for her in the regretted absence of her honest, manly, true-hearted Chief Magistrate, whom we hoped to see at our head this day—we of Pennsylvania have come to welcome your approach, and to witnsss the ties that bind us more closely around. Why should they not be, gentlemen of Delaware? Why should they not be, gentlemen of Maryland? Our arms were mingled in the best battle-fields of the war of the revolution, and in the last war our common blood dyed the waves of our proudest triumphs on the ocean. Let us then cherish and reverence this old and honourable connection, and as we become nearer neighbours, be, if possible, better friends. These political biessings do not end here, they extend over the Union. The irrepressible energy, the restless activity of our citizens, carry them to the utmost limits of our country. There they might become insulted. Education could not penetrate their retreats. The law might not be able to reach them. They would gradually be alienated from their homes, and might regard with indifference, perhaps with hostility, their distant brethren with whom all communion had ceased. [illegible] so now. These marvellous inventions [illegible]

by space but by time. They pursue the pioneer to the frontier—carrying to them alike the means of instruction and useful intercourse. They make him feel that if he has left his home, he has not abandoned his country, while her laws protect him, while her arms defend him, even in his remote solitude; and this enables the most distant settler to revisit his native fire-side and renew his old attachments. These seem small things, Sir, but they are the minute fibres which make up the living mass of the best domestic sympathies and the purest patriotism. These improvements thus counteract the hazards of our expending population. They solve the great problem of free institutions—how to create a central power at once not too strong for freedom, yet strong enough to radiate vigorously to the extremities. They have in fact revealed at last that deep political secret—that we may widen without weakening our empire. This meeting recalls a singular illustration of that truth. When the present union of the States was adopted, its dissolution was confidently predicted, from the want of cohesion in its extended parts, which would render the habitual assemblages of Congress utterly impracticable. "What," said one of the most distinguished writers of England in 1783, "what but some extraordinary emergency like the invasion of Xerxes, or of Louis XIV., could make American deputies cross a great ocean or a great continent; and why should deputies from Georgia leave their families, and sail through a great ocean to New York, in order to lay taxes on their own State, and carry on the affairs of twelve other States in which they have no immediate interest?" At the expiration of 50 years these deputies from Georgia and new York take their families to Washington in less time than the members of the British Parliament of that day spent in assembling in London, and these apparently hostile interests have undergone a fusion which makes them identical and inseperable. Let us remember, then, that it is not merely the exchanges of commerce which these improvements facilitate, but the far better interchange of knowledge and kindly offices between distant sections of our country—that men thus meet, who by no possibility could otherwise be brought together, overcoming all the pretence of personal prejudice, of imaginary local rivalries, and insane party passsions; thus harmoniously blending their various and peculiar interests into that one common interest of us all—the spirit of political union and personal kindness. It is in such a spirit that I venture to propose a toast. It is this:—*The Railroads of the United States*—A firm metallic basis of circulation—the best metallic conductors in political storms. May they continue to make our people nearer and dearer, till their whole hearts, like the whole soil, shall be iron-bound to each other.

If the estimated expenses of the Birmingham and London rail-road be seven millions, it will require a return of £1,000 *per diem* to pay common interest, allowing a very moderate charge for wear and tear! Will any of the projectors inform us how this sum is to be raised?—(Age.)

The highly scientific mode of making instantaneous telegraphic communications by galvanic power which has so long been considered attainable, has already been put to the most decided test on the London and Birmingham railway, under the direction of Professor Winston and Mr. Stephenson, the engineer to the company. Four copper wires; acted upon at each end of the line at pleasure by the agency of very simple galvanic communicators, have been laid down on the line of the London and Birmingham railroad to the extent of 25 miles. They are enclosed in a strong covering of hemp, and each terminus is attached to a diagram on which the twenty-four letters of the alphabet are engraved, in relative positions, with [illegible]ich the wires communicate, by the aid of moveable [illegible]and indicate the terms of the communication. The [illegible]tlemen are fully satisfied that communications to al[illegible]st any extent may thus be made instantaneously by the agency of galvanism; but we understand that Professor Winston only takes credit to himself for the adaption of the principle—(Globe)

The open space in front of the National Gallery is it seems, to be enclosed by an iron railing, planted with shrubs and laid out in walks. In the course of a few years the shrubs will over-top the magnificent portico; as it is, the building is lower than the shops adjoining it in Pall Mall. Would it not be as well to convert it into mews or barracks?—Spectator.)

The good people of Havre have lately been amused with listening to the wonderful projects of an Englishman, named William Coppet, who has come over with the purpose of laying before the French Government two plans for *travelling on foot between Dover and Calais*. The first is by establishing cones, similar to those used for forming the breakwater at Cherbourg during the last century; or, if this should not be approved of, by forming a tunnel under the channel, with iron cylinders, 18 feet in diameter. To accomplish the first of these tasks all he asks of the French Government is to supply him with funds to the amount of *one thousand million of francs*, provided the English Government will make an advance of an equally *insignificant* sum. He offers to undertake the tunnel at half of the above cost, or five hundred millions from each Government? He adds that, should neither of these plans be approved of, he has several others for accomplishing the same object, *equally simple and easy of execution*.

WEST INDIES—DREADFUL HURRICANE.

We gave on Wednesday an account of the dreadful hurricane which occurred at Barbadoes on the 26th July. A more detailed report of this sad calamity will be found subjoined. The day previous to the hurricane, a disastrous fire broke out in a house in the bay, which was not got under before six or seven adjoining houses had been burnt down:—

"On Wednesday morning last (the 26th of July), at eight o'clock, the wind at south and by west, the weather suddenly assumed a dark and stormy appearance, the clouds gathered in thick and heavy masses, which about an hour and a half previous, had omitted frequent and vivid flashes of lightning with thunder, and some slight rain fell. About the hour mentioned the wind rose in terrible gusts and commenced to blow a perfect gale, freshening with every rising cloud, and increasing in violence for fully two hours, when changing its position to SSW half W, it gradually died away; but veering to SW and by S, it again freshened, and finally subsided at about three o'clock, having shifted to SW. During this time the sea rose several feet above its ordinary height; the waves rolled mountain high in Carlisle Bay, lashing the rock-bound pier and adjacent shores in awful grandeur, and sending their spray full a hundred feet high. Out of twenty-eight vessels, large and small, which were riding safely at their anchorage at seven o'clock, twenty-two were driven on shore, and most of them dashed on the ledge of rocks reaching from below the stores of Messrs. Moore to the upper reef, lying in some places in heaps of four or five, large and small, from the humble sloop to the lofty and capacious barque or brig, exposed, many of them, with their sides down, or keels upwards, to the violence of the surf which dashed for the greater part of the day with unabated fury against them, driving the large upon the smatter vessels, and thus completing the work of destruction to its utmost finish. Some again were driven by the force of the wind and violence of the sea, upon the rocks [illegible] pier, and there have become complete [illegible] may be seen the remnants of the shattered vessels and their cargoes piled up in heaps, and indeed, wherever the eye turns, one unvaried scene of ruin and devastation is presented. Never we, believe, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the island has a hurricane occurred in so short a time so calamitous in its consequences. Only one vessel was able during the height of the gale to succeed in clearing the bay; this was the *City of Kingston* steamer, which arrived here a few days previous. Her commander, it is generally observed, displayed excellent seamanship upon the occasion, and considering all circumstances, that the wind was blowing into the harbour direct, and the sea running so high that the wheels required an additional impetus to keep her in progress, the effect was one of great hazard, and the success which crowned it, entitles him to great credit. Her Majesty's steamer *Alban*, Lieut. Finling, we regret to say, was not so fortunate, although equally deserving of good luck, as she grounded in Carlisle Bay very soon after the attempt to get away, and now lies fast in the sand. A French barque, *Les Quatre Frères*, from Cherbourg, with mules, put to sea early in the morning, before the gale commenced, and, by so doing, escaped its fury: the captain of this vessel, it is said, expressed it as his opinion, that a storm of wind was approaching, and hastened away his vessel on that account; Events have justified the opinion. Her Majesty's brig *Gannett*, her Majesty's packet *Spey*, and two merchant vessels, belonging to Messrs. Daniels, the *Fortitude* and *Britannia*, two small vessels, the schooner *Elizabeth* and *Esther*, and sloop *Dove*, were all at that time left in the bay, and these rode out the gale in safety, with the exception of the *Britannia*, the mizen-mast of which ship was cut away, and went by the board at an early time of the morning, and before evening she had made so much water, as to make it doubtful whether she could float until next day. As soon as the storm abated, Captain Simmons, her commander, came on shore, and represented the situation of his vessel to Messrs. Gill and Louis, and hands were immediately procured and sent on board for pumping out the water, but the leak increasing, and there being at the time a full cargo on board, 646 hogsheads and thirty tierces of sugar, it was deemed advisable to beach the vessel, and accordingly, in the morning, she was towed into shore by the *City of Kingston* steamer, as near as she could carry her with safety to herself, and worked further in, by boats, into shoal water, where she lies. Some of the cargo, we believe has been got out of her, not damaged, being part of the upper tier. But the picture of distress, although deep in its colouring yet received an additional gloomy case from the number of seamen who formed the crews of the wrecked vessels, and who, clinging to the shrouds and sides of their shattered ships, for some time, supplicated the mercy of the crowds who lined the shore, amid the howling of the winds and the deafening tumults of the waves; but they did not long supplicate in vain. Some, more attentive to the calls of humanity than others, fearlessly threw aside every consideration of personal safety, and boldly rushed forward into the water to the assistance of their fellow men. Amongst these we have much pleasure in mentioning Mr. Drinau, Mr. Hoyte, and many others, whose names we have not learned, and also a black man of the name of Taylor, who is stower of cargo sugar, and by whose intrepidity and dauntless conduct, united with that of others, many of the seamen were safely brought on shore, A most painful and affecting scene was here exhibited. Of the six in crew on board the barque *Elizabeth*, two of them were boys, and there was also one man who could not swim, how these were to be landed was the wonder of every one, and the spectators contiguous to the scene appeared to entertain fears for their lives; presently, however, a life-buoy was rigged out on shore, and dispatched to the ship,—a thing little know here, useful as it is upon occasions. It was drawn up, and one of the little fellows was made fast. The barque at this time was rolling in a swell nearly half as high as her masts. Presently over went the boy, and he was seen no more for some time; all exclaimed, "Poor fellow, he is gone, he is drowed!" when, to the great surprise and equal joy of those who witnessed the scene, up came the head of the buoy and the boy together; he had been dragged all the way beneath the surf, and, although half drowned, was yet alive, and was assisted to the land by several of those who kept in the water for the purpose. The second boy was rescued from the wreck in the same manner, and then the man; but of course the people had now seen the use of a life-buoy, and they were no longer surprised at its value and efficacy in preserving life. Only three seamen, we believe, have lost their lives; one poor fellow had his skull driven in by being dashed on on the rocks, and died on Wednesday night; and of the other two, one died of exhaustion from chill and cold, and the other was drowned; amiraculous preservation of the survivors, when it is considered that nearly 200 of these men were exposed to the fury of the storm on a rocky shore. Of the amount of loss sustained by this truly awful and distressing visitation to the shipping interest, we shall hazard no positive opinion; as far as appearances go, and according to opinions expressed, we should state it at above £100,000 sterling, as most of the homeward-bound vessels were nearly if not fully laden, and vessels, Americans and others, discharging their cargoes, had in some instances the greater portion on board. A public meeting over which the Bishop of Barbadoes presided, was immediately convened, with a view of affording immediate relief to the shipwrecked mariners, and £400 was subscribed without a moment's delay.—Upon the land the damage done is comparatively trifling. A few small houses and a paling here and there have been blown down in this town, but nothing beyond this; and in the country the standing corn has been partially stripped, and one or two very high chimneys falling on the buildings to which they were attached, have done partial injury to the roofs."

The following particu[illegible]e young Englishmen who was massac[illegible]populace of Rome, have been furnished [illegible]of the ill-fated victim:—

"On the 15th August my poor brot[illegible] Geo[illegible]d been walking alone in the Capital, whence he descended to the Piazza Montanara, where some children were amusing themselves with fire-works in honour of the fete of the day. One of them having followed my brother, and having playfully asked him *Evero che sono bello?* (Am I not a fine fellow) George stopped, looked at the child and struck with his good looks accosted him, and patted him on the cheek. The action was remarked by the child's mother and some neighbours, and the long beard which my brother wore, and his caresses to the boy having rendered him an object of suspicion, the populace began pelting him with stones, and cried out that he intended to poison the child. On hearing the terrible word *uvele natore* the mob became more tumultuous, and George seeing the danger wished to make his escape. Under the protection of two gendarmes who were passing at the moment, he was enabled to reach a neighbouring house and shut himself in, but the door was soon after broken open and he was seized, the gendarmes meanwhile taking to their heels to ensure their own personal safety. My unfortunate brother was knocked down, stripped, and dragged by the hair a distance of about six hundred paces from the Piazza Montanara to the Hospital *della Consolusione*, by the descent of *Monte Caprino*. During this period he was constantly pelted with stones, and he received seven stabs of a knife. His murderers, however, being not yet satisfied, debated whether they sould quarter him, hang him, throw him into the river [illegible] death

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

straw and placed him on the heap, to which they were about to set fire when the gendarmerie arrived, and by dint of force, persuasion, and appeals to the Madonna, succeeded in reaching the spot where he lay. Assisted by some pupils of the Hospital, they conveyed my brother's almost lifeless body to that establishment, and after closing the doors, placed him on a bed. In the midst of his horrible sufferings, my brother was anxious to justify himself by legally proving his identity and his former mode of existence in Rome. He was attended in his last moments by the English Consul, who as well as all the other inhabitants, felt the warmest interest in his fate, and after eight days of intolerable suffering he expired, universally esteemed and regretted. He was interred by desire of the Consul in the English cemetery. My brother was the first victim who suffered in the manner described, but since his death five or six others have shared a similar fate. The Consuls and Ambassadors complain much of the negligence of the Roman Government which ought beforehand to have taken the measures required by the critical circumstances in which Rome is at present placed.

(Signed "E. W. W. G. HOUSEAL.
Head of the Fr[illegible]l and English Institution,
Paris, 11th September 59, Boulevard Mont Parnass.'

A letter from Inspruck, of the 6th inst. has the following:—"A barbarous outrage was lately committed in Carpacia upon two English gentlemen, Mr. Gleig and his son. While travelling from Agram to Fieume, they were attacked, on 13th August, about 25 English miles from the latter place, by a body of thirty or forty peasants, and, after a stout but fruitless resistance, overpowered. The ruffians assailed them, without the slightest provocation, with large stones and sticks, and some even with muskets. They endeavoured to defend themselves by presenting pistols at the assailants, and once Mr. Gleig fired over their heads; but the shot, not having taken effect, seemed only to irritate them the more. They closed round Mr. Gleig, and as he still abstained from taking life, beat him to the ground. In this situation he must have been killed, had not his son, a youth of thirteen, discharged his pistol among the ruffians, which, drawing their attention for a moment from his father, gave the latter an opportunity to recover his feet, and a short sword which he fortunately carried with him. Of this weapon he made such good use, that he in his turn delivred the gallant boy from the hands of four men with whom he was struggling. The result, however, was that, on an assurance from the leader of the assault, the Richter or Magistrate of the village of Marlavoditza, that no harm would come to them, as they should be carried before Count Lichtenstein, they gave up their arms, and were immediately made prisoners; they were then dragged into the Dorf-richter's cottage, and, there, with wounds still open, and bleeding profusely, they were kept all night, guarded by ruffians, who drank, and smoked, and, from time to time, made signs as if they intended to murder them. The baggage, papers, and money, of these gentlemen were all taken from them, and their case seemed desperate, when, about midnight, there fortunately came by a merchant from Fieume, M. Morovitch, who, hearing of the affray, insisted on seeing the captives. To him, who spoke English, Mr. Gleig made known his case, and he lost not a moment in sending off an express for Mr. Hill, the British Vice-Consul at Fieume. Having been kept in this manner all night, Mr. Gleig and his son were, on the morrow, carried back as prisoners to the town of Loqua. Here the authorities put Mr. G. in chains; while the Stoot-richter, or judge of the district, before whom he was taken, refused, in spite of passports, and various letters to persons of rank in Germany to believe that he was not what the peasants represented him, to be, a spy or a robber. No orders were given to dress his wounds, which continued to bleed a good deal, and he was ordered back to Agram. But just as the wagon was brought round for the purpose of removing him, Mr. Hill arrived. The latter gentleman had proceeded to the governor of Fieume, immediately on receiving the express, and procuring from him every necessary assistance, he hastened to the relief of his countrymen. Nor could any functionary behave in a like case with greater firmness, discretion, and ability. Mr. Gleig's release was not only obtained, but the ruffian who began the attack received a flogging on the spot, the Stoot-richter being now as anxious to appear just, as he had previously been to humour a barbarous mob. The case, we understand, has gone before the British Ambassador at Vienna, and there can be no doubt, from the well-known justice of the Austrian government, that ample satisfaction will be obtained, for so gross and wanton an outrage."—*Galignani's Messenger.*

"SIR HUDSON LOWE.—The *Herald*, in giving yesterday a rapid summary of the contents of the Paris journals of Tuesday, said:—"The *National* casts a glance towards the state of affairs in Sicily, and affirms that the military trials and executions which are now unhappily going forward in that island are to the full as sanguinary as they were during the period when Sir Hudson Lowe was one of the British agents at the Neapolitan court." Sir Hudson, in consequence, has addressed the following letter to the *Herald*:—

"SIR,—Observing in your paper a paragraph in which you have, with reference to some statements in the *National*, most unjustifiably connected my name (even to an extent which is not borne out by what has appeared in the French journal) with military trials and executions in Sicily, I feel impelled to address this note to you, to desire it may be understood that I never was employed as a British agent at the Neapolitan court; that although honoured with detached commands from the British army in Sicily, I never served for more than a few weeks together in that island; and that I utterly deny the existence of a single circumstance, of any description or import, which could warrant any person in presuming to couple my name with [illegible]s or executions, either in Sicily or [illegible] of the globe.—I am, etc.
—(Le[illegible] "HUDSON LOWE."

[illegible]E MILITARY AFFRAY IN CORK.—The following particulars of this affair are given by the private correspondant of the *Herald*:—

"I have learned from very respectable authority that on Wednesday the 12th regiment were suddenly paraded in marching order in the outer barrack square, the word 'march' given, and the regiment, issuing from the gate, took the direction of the city, and descended the steep declivity of St. Patrick's-hill, amidst the astonished inhabitants. The 99th regiment shortly afterwards descended from the same quarters, also in marching order. The two regiments bade a long adieu to Cork, taking different roads. Each corps, attended by their officers, proceeded in silence along, but it was evident to the most inattentive observer, that something was wrong; for the air and manner of the men indicated not that alacrity of manner which usually marks the soldier's gait in commencing a journey. In the officers' faces anxiety of no ordinary nature was marked in legible and distinct characters. A serious affair indeed had occurred between the men of the 99th those of the 12th infantry—two corps that had individually distinguished themselves in their country's service in many a well-fought field in every clime, and almost every country where the exercise of British power became requisite. The origin of the quarrel was disclosed at the Court of Inquiry, which sat with closed doors. As far as it was possible to ascertion, it appears [illegible] had between a private of the 99th proceed from a political source, as I am positively assured. Some of the 12th, seeing their drummer beaten, defended him. Most of the 99th joined the combatants—a few to pacify, others to aggravate the quarrel. Some of the men of both regiments were drinking in two houses that overlook the barrack wall; they immediately entered upon the scene of action, and took part in the brawl, until the officer on duty, turning out a piquet of the 78th Highlanders, forced the rioters within the gates, closed them, and ultimately obliged the privates of each regiment to retire to their respective quarters. Orders were given to confine the 99th to their barracks, while a similar precaution was taken with regard to the 12th. Unfortunately some of the 12th left their quarters in the evening and, when outside the barrack walls, shouted, "99th, come out, if you are men, and meet us." There was no resisting this; several of the 99th heard, and, responding to the invitation, passed the sentinels at a bound and in an instant, were engaged in mortal conflict with their opponents, swords and bayonets were out in deadly and unnatural strife—brother-soldier shedding brother-soldier's blood! When the alarm was given, the officers, hastily arming, followed to the fight, and drawing, threw themselves between the enraged soldiers, beat down their weapons, preserved in the midst of perils, and at last succeeded in dispersing and forcing them home. Had the battle raged only a few yards lower down the hill, the most fatal results would have followed inevitably; as it is the wounded are nineteen in number, two being, it is feared, mortal injuries. Twenty-five in all have been confined in the guard-houses as principals in the conflict; these, it is supposed, will be tried by a general court-martial, when the necessary instructions from the Horse Guards arrive respecting this very awkward and quite unexpected event,"

THE HUNTER OF THE PRAERIE OR THE HAWK CHIEF.

A Tale of the Indian country. By John Treat Irving, jun., Author of "Indian Sketches" 2 vols. 8vo. Bently London, 1837.

The population of novels is like that of men, and follows the same laws and the same course of political economy. First the native country is stoked, every province well explored, inhabitation and cultivation carried to the verge of ocean; there is room for no more: then come emigration and colonization, and the remotest corners of the globe are ransacked for new settlements and new plantations. Miss Martineau should follow this up, and show us all the principles of these movements. When England had been *novelized* to the maximum of *novelization* by the Smollets and Fieldings, the Goldmiths and the Burneys, then came Miss Edgeworth, and carried off the surplus population into Ireland; Ireland, in turn, becoming populated, Scotland offered an asylum for the overflowing family of the novels, and thither they shortly emigrated under the conduct of one Scott; the race presently exhibiting the same tokens of prolific generation in that country, Great Britain seemed no longer able to contain all the offsprings of her loins, and forthwith a hoard of the mighty Novels poured into the colonies, and now we should not wonder if this prodigious tribe goes on breeding with the same awful rapidity in the back settlements as it has done in the mother country, and spreads more and more till it reach "from China to Peru," and we have "novels in three volumes," [illegible]-dog-ribbed Indians, and contributions to the *Librar[illegible] of Fiction* from Russian Tartary.

The novel now before us is a regular colonial [illegible]vel, a[illegible] carries us at once into the heart of savage [illegible]ndian l[illegible] Mr. John Treat Irving is a writer already known to public by a work called *Indian Sketches*, and his r[illegible]tionship to the celebrated Washington Irving recommen[illegible] him to the world as one likely to possess something more than the commonplace talent for writing. In fact Mr. Irving, jun., does display some of the peculiar talents of his relative; such as his happiness in catching the features of nature, his vivid pictures of life in action, his strong light and shade manner of drawing. Both are emphatically sketchers rather than painters, and the reader will readily apprehended how far this is from conveying any disparagement of the genius of either of these writers, when he recollects the value attached to sketches by all connoisseurs of art. Sketches have a value even beyond pictures—or we should not perhaps say beyond, but *besides*—that is to say a value different from what finished pictures possess another sort of value. Their spirit is often far greater than that of paintings, whose elaboration and perfection while they add new sources of gratification, take away a part of the old, gaining on the eye but losing in the feeling. So it is with pen and ink sketches; those pasty but vigorous first draughts of the imagination often possess a charm which we miss in a style of more elaborate elegance, and we are content to dispense with much of the minutiæ of scenes and actions for the sake of a more intense feeling of their general features. Speaking individually, we prize this talent beyond that of painting in detail, and are disposed to look upon it as a higher effort of genius. This sketching talent then is certainly shared in common by the two Irvings, though we at the same time incline—not, we think, by an unjust prepossession, on an impartial comparison of the authors—to place the young one considerably below his "sweet senior" in point of sentiment and feeling, not only in this affair of description, but in all the train of his thinking. Mr. Irving, jun., must deem himself very happy in being compared to his great nameake at all, and must rest satisfied with this degree of praise. His notions of character and manners, and his power of *humanizing*, cannot be admitted to the same footing. Our author is happy enough in his delineations of *outward* humanity but—whether it is that he is young in the world or that he wants discernment—he fails to fetch out the latent qualities of the heart; he has no subtlety of perception in respect to character, and his descriptions suggest nothing to the mind beyond the passing scene and the action of the moment. His present book is a series of vivid and animating pictures of real life represented in bold relief, and flitting past us like the shadows of a galantee show, but when they are gone we take a long breath, and looking round us discover that we are seated exactly where we were, and that nothing has been accomplished beyond the entertainment of an idle hour. This is not the highest praise which can be bestowed on a novelist, but still it is praise; because a writer who can detain us with interesting and extraordinary pictures, who can throw us into an agreeable state of excitement, and keep us there by the power of a pleasing eloquence, if he does nothing beyond, has yet done *something* to oblige us.

But it is time we should give the reader some notion of the character of this work. The scene is, as has been said on Indian ground; sometimes at Wolf Hill cantonment, which is a garrison on the Indian frontier, and where there resides *Mr. Wilford*, whose daughter, *Lucy*, is the heroine of the novel; sometimes at the Pawnee town, and, for the rest, up and down the country, "over bush, over briar," in the prairie, and on the plains, and up the hills, and wherever a good fight is to be had. *Herrick* is the name of a young officer whose suit is favoured by *Lucy Wilford*, and *Arden*, the name of another, the former's unsuccessful rival. We have, further, for characters, *Norton*, an experienced officer and friend of *Herrick's*; *Addherbal*, a brave backwoodsman, but a man of whimsical humour and most approved Yankee conversation; and, on the side of the Indians *Black Wolf*, or chief of the Konza tribe; together with other subsidiary personages. These are the principal characters. As for plot, there is not much. The chief incident is the capture of the heroine by the Pawnee chief, the subsequent events all hinging on the attempts made for her rescue. There is no endeavour after ingenious or surprising combination, there is no construction in the parts of the story made with long-sighted provision for a *denouement*. One event is laid on the back of another just as it suits convenience, and as long as the author thinks he can keep up the interest for couching Indians, scalping knives and tomahawks. It seems that the two tribes, the Pawnees and the Konzas, are deadly enemies. The Konzas are the friends of the white men, but the Pawnees are just as glad to have the scalp of a "pale face" as of a Konza. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ*. The whole country is ravaged by the one or the other tribe, and there is scarce a white man or Indian in the settlement that can call his scalp his own. We have read of this scalping till our heads are sore. In fact, there is no repose from fighting and killing from the first page to the last. It was no doubt Mr. Irwing's principal aim to offer a correct and lively picture of the actual life and manners of these wild Indian tribes, and we must do him the justice to say that he has succeeded in this object at least, if he has not succeeded in writing a good novel. The want of the latter success we need hardly insist upon, after our admission of a total absence of ingenuity in design, and an unquestionable deficiency of individual character. The interest of the work (for interest it has, and that considerable), entirely proceeds from these Indian pictures, which have so much truth and freshness about them, that we cannnot doubt that Mr Irving has long sojourned amongst the savage tribes he depicts, and has beheld something of their manner of warfare. There is all the apparent authenticity of the "*quorum pars magna fui*" about his work. We have been so much impressed in this way, or deceived—it may be—in the course of perusal, that we have not attributed to our author any great exercise of the imaginative faculty—the usual attribute of the novel, but have rather felt that he was relating to us, in a graphic and particular manner, the facts and circumstances which had come under his own observation; and this, coupled with the glaring defects in plot and character, have made us feel doubtful whether he should have selected the present form for communicating his interesting local information, and whether he should not have rather thrown his impressions and recollections into the shape of a "narrative." But we may be mistaken. We are not, however, mistaken in showing that the sketches of Indian manners will be that feature of Mr. Irving's book which will give it whatever favour with the public it may be destined to find. In the extract we shall make to illustrate the author's style, we conceive him to have drawn on his imagination exclusively, for we do not suppose him so fortunate as to have been present at the following extraordinary scene.

Nahtoura, the wife of the *Hawk Chief*, driven by jealousy of the fair captive, *Lucy Wilford*, whose beauty had attracted the admiration of her savage lord, had released the prisoners, and by the consequences of this act had brought numberless misfortunes on the Pawnee race. She is doomed to die by the *Medicin*—a sort of sacred quack, half priest, half doctor, who enjoys high authority with his tribe—and she is on the point of suffering, when *Sharotack*, her husband, who has escaped from *his* enemies, enters the assembly. The narrative, after this, takes a highly dramatical shape, and the dialogue, in the wild figurative language of these Indians, reminding the reader of the style of Ossian, possesses much interest.

Slowly and calmly his eye moved from face to face until it rested upon that of the Medecin. Their look met for an instant, but that of the Medicin dropped and shrank from the piercing gaze. From it it wandered to Nahtourah, and the expression softened as it rested upon her.

Why is the Indian maiden a prisoner among her own people?" said he to the Medecin. "She is a Pawnee; wherefore is she bound like an enemy? A wild beast preys not on its kind."

The Medicin was aware that the assemblage was on his side, and his hardihood returned. He replied boldly:

"There is white blood in the veins of Nahtourah; she has turned from her nation and become a pale face."

The lip of the Hawk Chief curled, as he answered, "The great Medicin sings in the ear of Sharatack; his words fall to the ground."

Speech could not have conveyed the feeling of hate and cowardice more clearly than the black scowl that swept the face of the Medecin as he heard these words, which in the Indian language convey a direct accusation of falsehood. He however, answered in those tones of moderation which are often assumed as a veil for fear,

"My brother is young," said he; "he speaks fast; his words come only from his mouth."

The Hawk Chief answered calmly, "The words of Sharatack are not songs. Listen! The great Medecin would have Nahtourah die. It is well. When Nahtourah dies, the knife of Sharatack shall be red with the blood of the Medecin. I have spoken."

As he finished, he drew himself up, and stepped back as if to make room for the Indian to pass forward to his victim. The Medecin was irresolute; he cast a quick but keen glance round the building, to learn from the swarthy faces whether he was likely to be supported in the sacrifice. He saw with instinctive quickness that though many of the older portion of the audience, influenced perhaps by his sacred character, were disposed to favour him, yet that the bold bearing of the Hawk Chief had produced a revolution in the younger and more fiery members of the council.

After pausing for a moment, he addressed the Hawk Chief:

"My brother speaks words of fire. He knows not what he says; he speaks for one who has betrayed her tribe—for one who has brought death into the lodge of the Pawnee."

The face of the Hawk Chief grew troubled. He folded his arms and bent his eyes to the ground. "Let the Medecin speak," said he; "Sharatack will hear."

With a look of malignant joy, the Indian priest hastened to recount the release of the whites by Nahtourah. He related how Nahtourah had guided them in their escape and furnished them with horses. Every thing that could tend to criminate and excite feelings against her was dwelt on by the crafty priest.

The countenance of the young chief was unmoved throughout the whole recital. When it was finished, Sharatack made two steps towards the girl.

"Nahtourah!" said he, in a tone whose softness, at that moment, so strongly contrasted with the stern words lately addressed to her, that it sounded like music to her ears. The girl raised her head, and fixed her eyes fondly on his face

"Did Nahtourah cut the bonds of the white man?" asked he. "Did she set the pale face free?"

Nahtourah's head sank heavily upon her breast, and she made no reply.

"Speak, Nahtourah," said Sharatack, somewhat sternly; "are the words of the Medecin true,"

Nahtourah sank at the feet of her interrogator, as she murmured, "They are true."

The Hawk Chief drew back, apparently unmoved; but one might have observed a momentary tremulousness of features, that instantly disappeared. He stood in silence, with his gaze bent steadily on the prostrate girl. He was aroused by the voice of the Medecin.

"Sharatack has heard the maiden; shall she die?"

"Sharatack was a prisoner," replied the Indian gloomily

"Who placed the snare that ca[illegible] demanded the Medecin. "It was N[illegible] has robbed us of warriors strong in figh[illegible] in counsel? Nahtourah What says [illegible] tribe? shall she not die?"

The frame of the young chief was [illegible]vulsed; but in an instant his expressio[illegible] calmnes, as he replied, "The Medecin[illegible] go!"

Nahtourah had raised her eyes to the[illegible] ker; but when she heard these words [illegible] she shank down, as if smitten by some[illegible] powering blow. "She will die, Naht[illegible] murmured she; "Sharatack has spoke[illegible]

The Medecin approached her. "Has[illegible] the words of the council?" demanded [illegible]

"She has heard enough!" replied [illegible] has heard the words of Sharatack, and [illegible]

"'Tis well," replied the Medecin cold[illegible] waiting for her."

The Hawk Chief had drawn back as [illegible] proached his victim. The form and fea[illegible] warrior were muffled, except the upper[illegible] but from above his robe, his eyes we[illegible] Medecin like coals of fire.

The priest gathered the long hair of [illegible] hand, then thrusting the other beneath[illegible] forth a knife. With a sudden jerk he[illegible] head of the girl so as to leave her bosom[illegible] the glittering blade. But at that instant[illegible] unearthly, rang through the ledge. [illegible] grovelling on the ground, and Nahtourah[illegible] up on the breast of Sharatack. He sto[illegible] of the council-chamber, and glared upon[illegible] In his hand he held his tomahawk; hi[illegible] and every feature was alive with passion.

"Nahtourah shall not die!" said [illegible] smothered fury. "Let the Medecin bew[illegible] is the *wife* of Sharatack. The Hawk ha[illegible]

The priest rose from the ground; dre[illegible] neighbourhood of the warrior who had lev[illegible] his way through the crowd, and fled the [illegible]

A short silence followed the departu[illegible] who was rather feared than loved by [illegible] they were therefore more disposed to adm[illegible] regarded a power *that over awed* themselv[illegible] old Indian rose.

"Nahtourah released the pale-faced [illegible] merits death. 'Tis clear. But Sharatack [illegible] for his wife. 'Tis well! He is a great wa[illegible] dren will be warriors of the tribe. Are n[illegible]

A murmur of assent ran from mouth t[illegible] one after another the warriors rose, as if [illegible] concluded, and quitted the council c[illegible] Nahtourah and Sharatack.

The young chief cut the bonds that b[illegible] holding her before him at arm's lengt[illegible] her face.

"The old warrior spoke well," sai[illegible] has taken an enemy to the Pawness fo[illegible] love him?"

With a glad cry the girl sprang f[illegible] arms round his neck, and pressed her [illegible]

There is considerable amusement i[illegible] *Adherbal*, whose intrepidity and honesty [illegible] store of Yankee humour and a funny [illegible] somewhat original compound, which g[illegible] to the scenes in which he appears.

the whole the best sustained character[illegible] laugh or two is also got up at the expe[illegible] by name *Weazen*, who is a prodigi[illegible] whose implication with a band of rang[illegible] tary share in their almost hourly engage[illegible] dians, form a constant source of amus[illegible] which the reader finds no difficulty in s[illegible] little fel'ow as a climax to his [illegible] the bloody-minded Pawnees, at the sa[illegible] hero and heroine, and some others of th[illegible] is the first who is brought to the sta[illegible] point of being committed to the flames [illegible] rushes in and begins an harangue w[illegible] Pawnee tongue, is not understood by [illegible] but which seems to elicit from the sava[illegible] of displeasure and merriment. The ol[illegible] is requesting, or rather demanding, to [illegible] for given up to her for a husband—an [illegible] which she has been latterly deprived. [illegible] vered up to her for this purpose; she [illegible] bears him away in her withered, but sti[illegible] the shouting of the savages. Poor snip[illegible] content with his new destiny, and w[illegible] hardly less; so that if that is a bad n[illegible] frying-pan into the fire," Mr. Irving s[illegible] as the moral of this episode, that *from t[illegible] mony* is a still further step in misfortune [illegible] deep!" We leave Mr. Irving to sett[illegible] his fair readers the best he can. We a[illegible] after this development of his opinions, [illegible] the same hasty acceptance for better [illegible] voured *Mr. Weazen.*

This novel abounds with melodra[illegible] some are certainly highly striking and [illegible] examples of these, we refer to the des[illegible] venture of an Indian, who, in a skirmis[illegible] men, advances before his comrades and [illegible] an almost precipitous rock on which h[illegible] tioned. When half way up, and hang[illegible] of frightful depth, he is seen by the wh[illegible] to loosen an enormous portion of the ro[illegible] from above, with intent to overwhelm [illegible] The rock gives way, and, missing him[illegible] past him into the deep, with a crash [illegible] Still he dangles; gradually his arm bec[illegible] supporting him, and after various efforts [illegible] peration his hold is finally lost, and h[illegible] sight of friends and foes amidst the how[illegible] the savage yelling of the other party. [illegible] but a glance—but a shudder goes with it

"Hush! there's an Indian sitting ag[illegible] exclaimed Herrick, half raising his gun. [illegible] see us—'tis strange."

"Tis the dead man, the one I killed t[illegible] others have placed him in that position [illegible] wolves till they return. Both birds and b[illegible] commence upon a body when it retains [illegible]

If Mr. JOHN TREAT IRVING be a you[illegible] he may, with study and pains, raise him[illegible] pectable rank amongst novel writers. A[illegible] his present attempt is, that it is highly [illegible] plays a decided power in its delineation [illegible] ture, but that it gives no sign of a mind [illegible] or philosophy, conversant with human n[illegible] ed with superior perception, while its de[illegible] tion would disqualify it from taking any [illegible] novel, even if none of these excellencies ha[illegible]

EXPENSES OF STEAM-BOATS.—A 'steam[illegible] horse power, equipped, as it ought to [illegible] £20,000; expenditure of fuel, wages, [illegible] about £250 per month; tonnage, duty, [illegible] and port charges, £200 per annum; in[illegible] per month; small repairs and winter expen[illegible] These items, with the expense of boiler, [illegible] about £1,500 in the ten years a vessel is [illegible] and a reserve fund of about £2,000 pe[illegible] construction of another vessel, makes alt[illegible] ing ex[illegible]